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A new species of *Octaspidiotus* (Hemiptera, Diaspididae) from China

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Abstract

Adult females of a new species of armored scale insect, *Octaspidiotus shanghaiensis* **sp. n.** are described and illustrated from specimens collected in China. A key is provided for the all described species of *Octaspidiotus*.

Keywords

Taxonomy, Sternorrhyncha, armored scale insect, China

Introduction

Scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccoidea) are sap-sucking parasites which are small (generally less than 5 mm) and cryptic in their habitats (Gullan 1997), with at least 30 families and approximately 8000 species (García et al. 2016). Containing more than 2500 described species, Diaspididae is the largest species-rich family in the Coccoidea (García et al. 2016). Adult diaspidid females are sessile and permanently reside on their host plants (Gullan 1997). Adult females have the complete loss of the legs, the reduction of the antennae to a single segment and the modification of the abdomen into a specialized pygidium for forming the test, and these characteristics are the primary recognition features for these insects (Andersen 2010; Balachowsky 1948). Armored scale insects are important agricultural pests and have colonized a diverse set of plant species. They are distributed on every continent except Antarctica (Andersen 2010).

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Although the family classification is controversial, the Aspidiotinae and the Diaspidinae are the two major subfamilies. The genus *Octaspidiotus* was established as a member of the former subfamily by MacGillivray (1921), with *Aspidiotus subrubescens* Maskell as its type species. However, two species that he transferred from *Aspidiotus* are not now included in this genus. Since then, many additional species were described and added to *Octaspidiotus* by other authors (Borchsenius 1966; Tang 1984; Tang and Chu 1983; Takagi 1984).

Takagi (1984) showed that *O. corticoides* (Green) was not a member of *Octaspidiotus* because the distinguishing characteristics were invalid. Currently, this genus is comprised of 14 valid species, eight of which are known to occur in China (García et al. 2015; Tang 1984; Takagi 1984). There are only two species recorded from Oceania, the other 12 species being distributed throughout East Asia.

Recently, one new species of *Octaspidiotus* was discovered from China. It was described and illustrated in this paper, bringing the number of recognized species in the genus to 15, of which nine species are recorded from China. A key to all known species of *Octaspidiotus* is provided.

Materials and methods

In this paper, the terminology described by Henderson (2011) has been used. This publication also includes illustrations for most of the species treated herein. All measurements are presented in micrometers (μm). Measurements were made using NIT-Elements D tools.

The abbreviations L_1, L_2 and L_3 are short for the median, second, and third pygidial lobes, respectively.

All specimens have been deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWAFU).

Taxonomy

Genus *Octaspidiotus* MacGillivray, 1921

Metaspidiotus Takagi, 1957: 35. Junior synonym.

Type species. *Aspidiotus subrubescens* Maskel, 1892.

Generic diagnosis. Adult female. Body is oval to rounded; derm membranous except pygidium. **Cephalothorax.** Antennae with 1 seta. No trilocular pores associated to the spiracles. **Pygidium.** With 3-4 pairs of lobes, never bilobed. Median lobes (L_1) well-developed, with notches on both margins or only present on the outer margin. Second lobes (L_2) smaller than L_1, with notches on both laterals or only present on the outer lateral. Third lobes (L_3) similar to L_2. Fourth lobes (L_4) small and pointed

apically, only present in *O. subrubescens*. Marginal setae occurring on dorsal bases of L_2 and L_3, lanceolate, broadened and flattened. Plates are well-developed, fimbriate on the outer margin in most species, occurring laterally and even extended to the abdominal segment IV. Paraphyses absent on pygidial margin. **Ducts.** Dorsum has one-barred type macroducts, that are aligned in some species. Ventral microducts are scattered. **Anal opening** is toward the apex of the pygidium, more or less elongate. Vulvar opening situated anterior to anal opening. **Perivulvar pores** are quinquelocular, present or absent, if present, in four groups.

Remarks. This genus is very close to *Aspidiotus* Bouché, 1833 and *Oceanaspidiotus* Takagi, 1984 in terms of pygidial lobes and pygidium, but can be distinguished by the form of the dorsal marginal setae occurring on L1 and L2 which are lanceolate, broadened and flattened, while these setae in the other two genera are simply thickened.

***Octaspidiotus shanghaiensis* sp. n.**
http://zoobank.org/07E3AD76-AF7A-4130-92CC-0C7895FF0A0F
Figures 1–7

Material examined. Holotype: 1 adult female: CHINA: Changfeng Park, Shanghai City, 11. IV. 2015, Hongliang Li (NWAFU).

Paratypes. 3 adult females: same data as the holotype (NWAFU).

Diagnosis. Description, n = 4. Adult females. **Field characters:** adult female scale nearly oval, flat, dark greyish in colour; exuviae nearly central.

Slide-mounted: Adult female not pupillarial, 810–952 um long (holotype 905 μm long); 756–883 μm wide (holotype is 881 μm in the widest part of the body). Body outline oval, derm membranous except for pygidium (Figure 1). **Cephalothorax.** Antennae each with 1 seta (Figure 2), distance between antennae is 164.3 μm. Prespiracular pores absent (Figure 3). **Pygidium** (Figure 5). The pygidium has three pairs of lobes: L_1 are well-developed, a small mesal notch is present on or near the apex, and a relative larger notch is present on or near the apex of the outer margin. L_1 is 6.7–7.2μm wide and the distance of two lobes of L_1 is 1.5–2.1μm wide. Median lobes separated by a space 0.2–0.3 times the width of L_1. L_2 smaller than L_1, with one notch on the outer margin. L_3 similar to L_2, but smaller. Lanceolate setae on L_2 and L_3 shorter than these lobes themselves. **Plates** (Figure 5 and 7) one pair of pointed plates between L_1, not extending to the apex of the lobe; 2 pairs of plates between L_1 and L_2, apically fringed with few fine bifurcated; with 3 pairs of plates similar in size and shape between L_2 and L_3; with 6–7 pairs of plates lateral to L3. **Ducts** (Figure 4 and 5). Dorsal macroducts 1-barred-shaped. No marginal macroduct between median lobes. One marginal macroduct between L_1 and L_2, two between L_2 and L_3, and 3–4 present between L3. Dorsal submarginal macroducts about the same size as marginal macroducts which are 30–35 μm long. Total dorsal macroducts on dorsum in submarginal and marginal areas of pygidium on each side of body 32–44 (44 in holotype). Dorsal macroducts on abdomen segment IV shorter than on pygidium, with 5–6 macroducts on margin

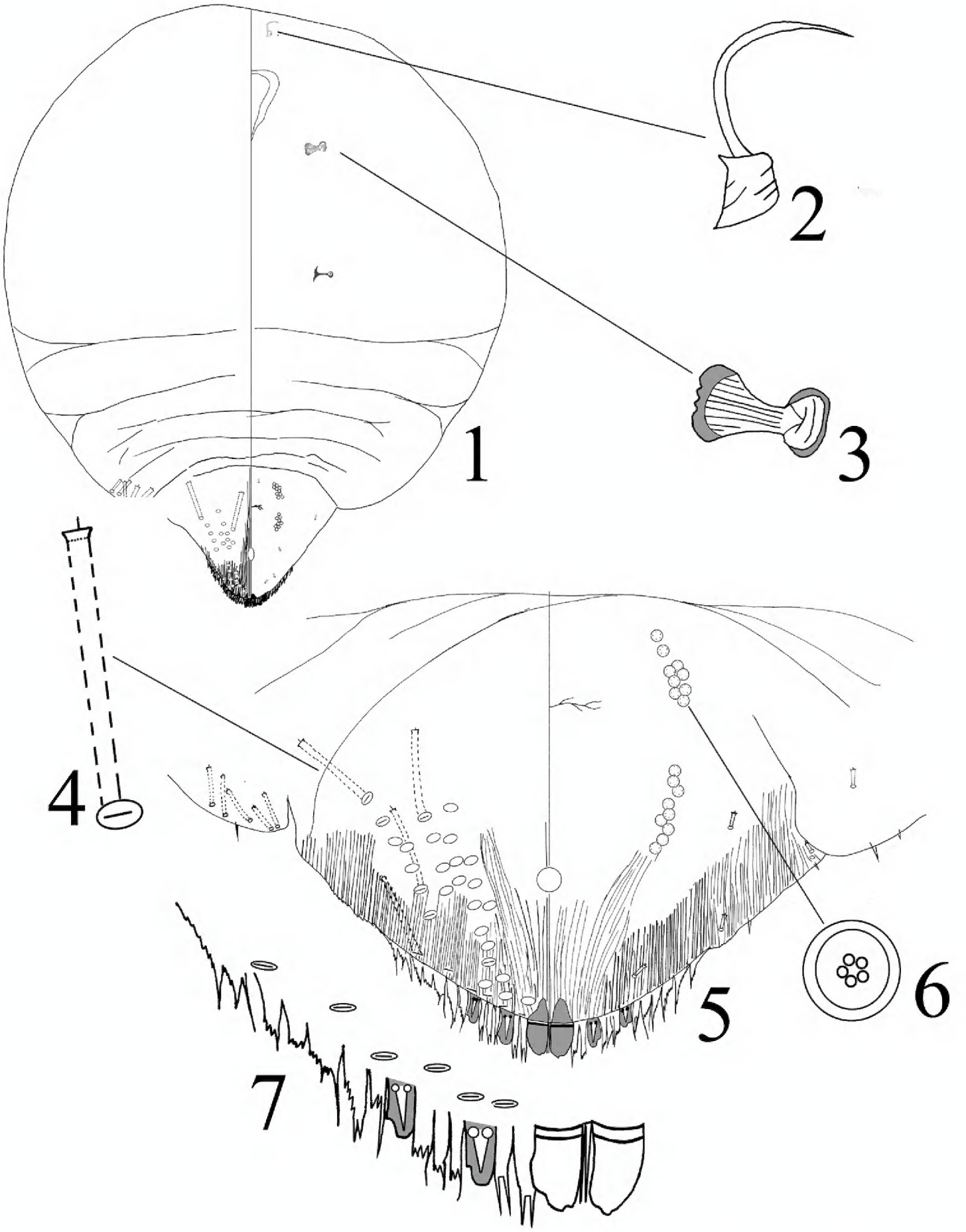

Figure 1–7. *Octaspidiotus shanghaiensis* sp. n. adult female: **1** habitus **2** detail of antenna **3** detail of anterior spiracle **4** dorsal 1-barred duct **5** pygidium **6** quinquelocular pores **7** detail of the end of pygidium margin.

of abdomen segment IV. Ventral microducts are fewer and more scattered than the dorsal macroducts. **Anal opening** (Figure 5) 22.4–25.5 μm long in diameter, located 46.2–48.7 μm between the base of the anal opening and the base of L_1. **Perivulvar**

pores (Figure 5 and 6) present in an arc, divided in four groups, 9–12 anterolaterally and 8–9 posterolaterally.

Remarks. This species is similar to *O. cymbidii* Tang, 1984 in the body shape and the pygidial lobes, but can be distinguished by the following characters (those for *O. cymbidii* in parentheses): 1) without marginal macroduct on abdomen segment III (with 3–4); 2) the three plates between L_2 and L_3 all equally shaped (the third plate is narrower than the first and the second plates); 3) L_1 is separated by a space 0.2–0.3 times the width of each median lobe (by a space 0.5 times the width of each L_1); 4) without marginal macroducts between L_1 (present).

Host. *Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.)

Etymology. The specific epithet is named after Shanghai, the type locality.

Distribution. China (Shanghai).

Key to the adult females *Octaspidiotus* MacGillivray

*denotes Chinese species

1 With 3 pairs lobes on pygidium, L_4 absent..... **2**

– With 4 pairs lobes on pygidium, L_4 present as small, pointed, sclerotized processes ..... ***O. subrubescens*** **(Takahashi)**

2 Lanceolate marginal setae occurring on dorsal bases of L_2 and L_3 not extending to the apex of L_2 and L_3, respectively..... **3**

– Lanceolate marginal setae occurring on dorsal bases of L_2 and L_3 more-or-less extending to the apex of L_2 and L_3, respectively **13**

3 All lobes hippocrepiform, without notches on margin of L_1 ..... ***O. bituberculatus*** **Tang***

– Lobes normal, with notches on margin of L_1 ..... **4**

4 With notches on outer margin of L_1 ..... ***O. australiensis*** **Kuwana**

– Notches present on both margins of L_1 ..... **5**

5 Three plates occurring between L_2 and L_3 are not equal in width **6**

– Three plates occurring between L_2 and L_3 are equal in width..... **10**

6 Plates between L_1 bifurcate or pointed apically; distance between L_1 narrower than 1/2 of each lobe of L_1; with 6 plates occurring lateral to L_3 ..... ***O. cymbidii*** **Tang***

– Plates between L_1 fringed; distance between L_1 no less than 1/2 of each lobe of L1; with no less than 7 plates occurring on the outer lateral to L_3 ..... **7**

7 With notches on both margins of L_3; both second and third plates between L_2 and L_3 narrower than first plates between L_2 and L_3 ..... ***O. rhododendronii*** **(Tang)***

– With notches on outer margin of L_3, without notches on mesal margin of L_3; Second or third plates between L_2 and L_3 narrower than first plates between L_2 and L_3..... **8**

8 Second plates between L_2 and L_3 narrower than first and third plates between L_2 and L_3 ..... **9**

– Third plates between L_2 and L_3 narrower than first and second plates between L_2 and L_3 ..... ***O. yunnanensis*** **(Tang & Chu)***

9 With 22–24 perivulvar pores and 35–42 dorsal macroducts on pygidium .... ***O. tamarindi*** **(Green)**

– With 43–60 perivulvar pores and 54–65 dorsal macroducts on pygidium .... ***O. tripurensis*** **Takagi**

10 With notches on mesal margin of L_2; distance between L_2 and L_3 equal to 1/5 of each lobe of L1; plates between L_1 bifurcate or pointed apically .... ***O. shanghaiensis*** **sp. n.***

– With notches on both margins of L_2; distance between L_2 and L_3 more than 1/3 of each lobe of L_1; plates between L_1 fringed **11**

11 Body strongly sclerotized at maturity **12**

– Body remaining membranous ..... ***O. nothopanacis*** **(Ferris)***

12 Number of perivulvar pores less than 30; with 7 plates occurring on the outer side of L_3 ..... ***O. stauntoniae*** **(Takahashi)***

– Number of perivulvar pores more than 30; with 8 plates occurring on the outer side of L_3 ..... ***O. calophylli*** **(Green)**

13 With notches on outer margin of L_2 and L_3; with no more than 7 plates occurring on the outer side of L_3 ..... ***O. pinicola*** **(Tang)***

– With notches on both margin of L_2 and L_3; with no less than 8 plates occurring on the outer side of L_3 ..... **14**

14 With more than 80 dorsal macroducts and 32–47 perivulvar pores .... ***O. multipori*** **(Takahashi)**

– With less than 80 dorsal macroducts and 23–29 perivulvar pores .... ***O. machili*** **(Takahashi)***

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